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| 10/680,032  | 10/06/2003  | Marcio dos Galli            | AOL0139             | 5291             |
| 22862 7590 03/19/2010<br>GLENN PATENT GROUP<br>3475 EDISON WAY, SUITE L<br>MENLO PARK, CA 94025 |             |                             |                     |                  |
| EXAMINER<br>BATURAY, ALICIA   |             |                             |                     |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

eptomatters@glenn-law.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/680,032

**Applicant(s)**

GALLI ET AL.

**Examiner**

Alicia Baturay

**Art Unit**

2446

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-10, 12-25 and 28-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-10, 12-25 and 28-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is in response to a request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), which was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 25 January 2010 has been entered.
2. Claims 1, 4, 5 and 25 were amended.
3. Claims 2, 3, 11, 26, 27 and 34-45 were cancelled.
4. Claims 1, 4-10, 12-25 and 28-33 are pending in this Office Action.

***Response to Amendment***

5. The rejection is respectfully maintained as set forth in the last Office Action mailed on 26 October 2009. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-10, 12-25 and 28-33 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive and the old rejection maintained.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
7. Claims 1 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention. It is unclear what the term "knowing the language" is meant to refer to. Is "knowing the language" meant in the sense of "understanding" or "ability to read or write," or in the sense of "awareness that the chat partner is using another language?"

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1, 4, 12, 25 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi et al. (U.S. 2004/0078424) in view of Kusuda (U.S. 2003/0088623) and further in view of Seme (U.S. 2003/0125927).

Yairi teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method and system for accessing one or more web services (WS) from a mobile terminal using an instant messaging (IM) client are provided. When the IM client requests to communicate with a web service virtual user, the IM message is routed through a mobile IM server to an IM/WS gateway, which obtains a description of the requested web service, prompts the IM client for any required web service input, and composes a web services formatted message to send to the web services provider. When the IM/WS gateway receives a response back from the web service, the IM/WS gateway translates the response into one or more IM messages and sends

the IM message(s) to the requester IM client. The IM/WS gateway can combine web services to provide a higher value service to an IM user (see Abstract).

10. With respect to claim 1, Yairi teaches a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

11. With respect to claim 4, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the system wherein said activated application agent addresses said on-line translation service application on an other side of said session via the user's message protocol (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27).
12. With respect to claim 12, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the system wherein said selection window displays any of: a list of unregistered application agents, each of said unregistered application agents being available to be registered with said client messaging application (Yairi, Figs. 4 and 8A; page 4, paragraph 39); and a list of registered application agents, each of said registered application agents being immediately available to be activated by a user (Yairi, Figs. 4 and 8A; page 4, paragraph 39).
13. With respect to claim 25, Yairi teaches a method for incorporating external resources into an instant messaging session supported by an instant messaging system (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said instant messaging system comprising a client messaging application

which runs on devices communicatively coupled to the Internet (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), comprising the steps of: providing through said client messaging application a user interface displayed on each device's screen from which a user communicates with another user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising a message entry window for said user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B), a communication window for displaying messages entered in said instant messaging session (Yairi, Fig. 8B), and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents, each of said application agents being associated with an translation service application (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraph 38), the method further comprising the steps of: activating an application agent from a list of available application agents, wherein each of said application agents is available to be activated by said user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10 and page 4, paragraph 33), thereby activating the translation service application to which said activated application agent is associated, said external application capable of providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraphs 38 and 39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information).

Yairi does not explicitly teach sharing said external application.

However, Kusuda teaches sharing said translation service application between at least two users in said instant messaging session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7, and page 2, paragraphs 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable sharing said external



application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches said on-line translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34), and capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

14. With respect to claim 28, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the method wherein at least one of said registered application agents is associated to an interactive service (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9, and page 3, paragraph 25).
15. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme and further in view of McMullin et al. (US 2004/0125924).
16. With respect to claim 5, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web

browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing

the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach data transferred via said message protocol for addressing said translation service application on said other side of said session is a sequence of characters that represents binary.

However, McMullin teaches data transferred via said message protocol for addressing said on-line translation service application on said other side of said session is a sequence of characters that represents binary (McMullin, page 3, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of McMullin in order to enable data transferred via said message protocol for addressing said translation service application on said other side of said session is a sequence of characters that

represents binary. One would be motivated to do so in order to send data through a digital communications network (McMullin, page 3, paragraph 34).

17. Claims 6, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme and further in view of Bjoernsen et al. (U.S. 2004/0174392).
18. With respect to claim 6, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application

agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-

line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach associating contacts based on prior use.

However, Bjoernsen teaches an association based on said user's prior use of said application agents with said contact (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Bjoernsen in order to enable associating contacts based on prior use. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to allow collaboration between users over instant messaging services (Bjoernsen, page 1, paragraphs 2 and 4).

19. With respect to claim 31, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 25, including a method for incorporating external resources into an instant messaging session supported by an instant messaging system (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said instant messaging system comprising a client messaging application which runs on devices communicatively coupled to the Internet (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), comprising the steps of: providing through said client messaging application a user interface displayed on each device's screen from which a user communicates with another user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising a message entry window for said user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B), a communication window for displaying messages entered in said instant messaging session (Yairi, Fig. 8B), and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents, each of said application agents being associated with an translation service application (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraph 38), the method further comprising the steps of: activating an application agent from a list of available application agents, wherein each of said application agents is available to be activated by said user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10 and page 4, paragraph 33), thereby activating the translation service application to which said activated application agent is associated, said external application capable of providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraphs 38 and 39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information).

Yairi does not explicitly teach sharing said external application.



However, Kusuda teaches sharing said translation service application between at least two users in said instant messaging session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7, and page 2, paragraphs 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable sharing said external application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches said on-line translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34), and capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to

do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach associating based on prior use or frequency.

However, Bjoernsen teaches association based on said user's prior use or use frequency, with said contact, of said registered application agents (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Bjoernsen in order to enable associating based on prior use or frequency. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to allow collaboration between users over instant messaging services (Bjoernsen, page 1, paragraphs 2 and 4).

20. With respect to claim 33, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Bjoernsen teaches the invention described in claim 31, including the method wherein said contact can be any of: a screen name representing a human contact (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a name or a visual cue representing an interactive service; and a name or a visual cue representing one of said registered application agents.

21. Claims 7-10 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme in view of Bjoernsen and further in view of Dickerman et al. (U.S. 2003/0177184).
22. With respect to claim 7, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 6, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3,

paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach associating contacts based on prior use.

However, Bjoernsen teaches an association based on said user's prior use of said application agents with said contact (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Bjoernsen in order to enable associating contacts based on prior use. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to allow collaboration between users over instant messaging services (Bjoernsen, page 1, paragraphs 2 and 4).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Bjoernsen does not explicitly teach the agent automatically activated.

However, Dickerman teaches wherein whenever said contact joins said session, said application agents represented by said one or more distinct visual cues associated with said contact are automatically activated (Dickerman, pages 6 and 7, paragraphs 34-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Bjoernsen in view of Dickerman in order to enable the agent automatically activated. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to automatically activating an agent when a user joins in order to allow a user to invite other users to collaborate with the registered application (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 36).

23. With respect to claim 8, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme, Bjoernsen and Dickerman teaches the invention described in claim 6, including wherein any of said application agents can be registered as a contact in said contact list of said user to create registered application agents (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 36).
24. With respect to claim 9, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme, Bjoernsen and Dickerman teaches the invention described in claim 8, including wherein at least one of said registered application agents is associated to an interactive service (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9 and page 3, paragraph 25).
25. With respect to claim 10, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme, Bjoernsen and Dickerman teaches the invention described in claim 9, including wherein one or more

registered application agents can be run in conjunction with said interactive service associated with said at least one registered application agent (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 36).

26. With respect to claim 32, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 31, including a method for incorporating external resources into an instant messaging session supported by an instant messaging system (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said instant messaging system comprising a client messaging application which runs on devices communicatively coupled to the Internet (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), comprising the steps of: providing through said client messaging application a user interface displayed on each device's screen from which a user communicates with another user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising a message entry window for said user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B), a communication window for displaying messages entered in said instant messaging session (Yairi, Fig. 8B), and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents, each of said application agents being associated with an translation service application (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraph 38), the method further comprising the steps of: activating an application agent from a list of available application agents, wherein each of said application agents is available to be activated by said user (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10 and page 4, paragraph 33), thereby activating the translation service application to which said activated application agent is associated, said external application capable of providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message

content (Yairi, pages 1 and 2, paragraph 9, and page 4, paragraphs 38 and 39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information).

Yairi does not explicitly teach sharing said external application.

However, Kusuda teaches sharing said translation service application between at least two users in said instant messaging session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7, and page 2, paragraphs 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable sharing said external application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches said on-line translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34), and capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach associating based on prior use or frequency.

However, Bjoernsen teaches association based on said user's prior use or use frequency, with said contact, of said registered application agents (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Bjoernsen in order to enable associating based on prior use or frequency. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to allow collaboration between users over instant messaging services (Bjoernsen, page 1, paragraphs 2 and 4).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Bjoernsen does not explicitly teach the agent automatically activated.

However, Dickerman teaches the method further comprising the step of: automatically activating said registered application agents represented by said association visual cues

whenever said contact joins said instant messaging session (Dickerman, pages 6 and 7, paragraphs 34-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Dickerman in order to enable the agent automatically activated. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to automatically activating an agent when a user joins in order to allow a user to invite other users to collaborate with the registered application (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 36).

27. Claims 13-20, 22, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme and further in view of Pennock et al. (U.S. 6,807,562).
28. With respect to claim 13, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig.

8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach registering by dragging.

However, Pennock teaches wherein said user can register said unregistered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said unregistered application agent from said

list of unregistered application agents to said list of registered application agents (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 8, lines 44-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Pennock in order to enable registering by dragging. One would be motivated to do so in order to include register an application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said application agent in order to allow a user to select and register people to join a collaboration session (Pennock, col. 8, lines 44-67).

29. With respect to claim 14, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 13, including wherein said symbol is an icon or a title (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32).
30. With respect to claim 15, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein said user can unregister a registered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said registered application agent from said list of registered application agents to said list of unregistered application agents (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 8, lines 44-54).
31. With respect to claim 16, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein said user can register an

unregistered application agent by applying one or more mouse-clicking commands (Pennock, col. 8, lines 44-54).

32. With respect to claim 17, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein the user can activate a registered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said registered application agent from said selection window to said communication window (Pennock, col. 8, lines 44-54).
33. With respect to claim 18, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the system wherein said symbol is an icon or a title (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32).
34. With respect to claim 19, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein said user can activate a registered application agent by applying one or more mouse-clicking commands (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32).
35. With respect to claim 20, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein said user can activate a registered application agent from a local application (Pennock, col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 2, lines 20-28; gaming utility application).

36. With respect to claim 22, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 12, including the system wherein said list of unregistered application agents is automatically updated by said client messaging application (Pennock, col. 2, lines 36-44).
37. With respect to claim 29, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 25, including registering an unregistered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said unregistered application agent from a list of unregistered application agents to said list of registered application agents, wherein each of said unregistered application agents is available to be registered with said client messaging application (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32, and col. 8, lines 44-54); and unregistering a registered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said registered application agent from said list of registered application agents to said list of unregistered application agents (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 8, lines 44-54).
38. With respect to claim 30, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock teaches the invention described in claim 25, including the method further comprising the steps of: registering an unregistered application agent by applying a number of mouse-clicking commands (Pennock, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 8, lines 44-54); and unregistering a registered application agent by applying a number of mouse-clicking commands (Pennock, col. 16, lines 10-22).

39. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme in view of Pennock and further in view of Bjoernsen.
40. With respect to claim 21, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 13, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).
- Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.



However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach registering by dragging.

However, Pennock teaches wherein said user can register said unregistered application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said unregistered application agent from said list of unregistered application agents to said list of registered application agents (Penneck, Fig. 6; col. 6, lines 6-32 and col. 8, lines 44-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Pennock in order to enable registering by dragging. One would be motivated to do so in order to include register an application agent by dragging a symbol representative of said application agent in order to allow a user to select and register people to join a collaboration session (Penneck, col. 8, lines 44-67) and the system further comprising: means for associating an alias of said symbol to a contact in said user's contact list (Penneck, col. 7, lines 50-62).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Pennock does not explicitly teach alias symbols.

However, Bjoernsen teaches an association based on said user's prior use of said application agents with said contact (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6) and an association based on said user's prior use with said contact, of said application agent represented by said symbol (Bjoernsen, Fig. 10; page 1, paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Bjoernsen in order to enable associating contacts based on prior use. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to allow collaboration between users over instant messaging services (Bjoernsen, page 1, paragraphs 2 and 4).

41. Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi in view of Kusuda in view of Seme and further in view of Dickerman.
42. With respect to claim 23, Yairi teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a system for providing real-time communication over a global network in a session between two or more users, each of said two or more users using a device communicatively coupled to the global network (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23), said system comprising: a client messaging application which runs on each of a plurality of user devices, at least two of said user devices including a user device screen, said client messaging application providing a user interface displayed on each of said user device screens (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 23),

said user interface comprising: a message entry window for a user to enter data (Yairi, Fig. 8B); a communication window for displaying messages entered in said session (Yairi, Fig. 8B); and a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an application (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38); thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39; GPS, phonebook, calendar, web browser, email, stock ticker information); wherein when one of said one or more application agents is activated, said external application represented by said one or more activated application agents (Yairi, page 2, paragraph 10; page 4, paragraph 33; page 5, paragraph 40; the web services).

Yairi does not explicitly teach one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application.

However, Kusuda teaches one or more activated application agents is activated to run in conjunction with said client messaging application such that said two or more users in said session can utilize said external application without leaving said session (Kusuda, page 1, paragraph 7; page 2, paragraph 18-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yairi in view of Kusuda in order to enable one or more activated application agents is displayed on said user device screens in conjunction with said client messaging application. One would be motivated to do so in order to provide collaboration between two users on one external application (Kusuda, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

The combination of Yairi and Kusuda does not explicitly teach translating content as it is typed into said message entry window.

However, Seme teaches an online translation service application for translating text (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34); a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi and Kusuda in view of Seme in order to enable translating content as it is typed into said message entry window. One would be motivated to do so in order to instantly translate real-time messages such that multilingual communication is achieved between one or more computing devices without compromising the real-time user experience (Seme, page 1, paragraph 5).

The combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme does not explicitly teach activating agents upon inviting another user.

However, Dickerman teaches the system further comprising: wherein a user invites another user to activate one of said application agents in said session (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme in view of Dickerman in order to enable activating agents upon inviting another user. One would be motivated to do so in order to include a buddy list with popular and frequent contacts in order to automatically activating an agent when a user joins in order to allow a user to invite other users to collaborate with the registered application (Dickerman, page 7, paragraph 36).

43. With respect to claim 24, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda, Seme and Dickerman teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the system wherein said user interface further comprises: a system for selection by a user to initiate synchronous sharing of a service represented by an activated application agent (Dickerman, page 2, paragraph 24 and 26, and page 7, paragraph 36).

***Response to Arguments***

44. Applicant's arguments filed 25 January 2010 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

45. ***Applicant Argues:*** Neither Yairi, Kusuda, nor Seme teach or suggest "a selection window for accessing one or more application agents associated with an on-line translation service application for translating text between a first user and a destination user in real time as it is typed by the first user without having to locally run an executable application and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user," or "a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window without having to locally run an executable application and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user, thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content."

***In Response:*** The examiner respectfully submits that the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches a selection window ("buddy" lists) for accessing one or more application agents (to communicate with web services, which may appear as a named buddy in one or more buddy list – see Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraph 38) associated with an on-line translation service application for translating text (content translation module is a language translation tool...having routines and algorithms for performing language translation...the content translation module operates upon on one or more network computers

– see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) between a first user and a destination user (real-time communication between a “source” device and a “destination” device – see Seme, page 2, paragraph 19) in real time (“real-time” communication refers to a session established between one or more devices in which information is instantly sent and received in instant messaging applications – see Seme, page 2, paragraph 18) as it is typed by the first user (any means by which messages can be translated dynamically – interactively during the session – and without extra effort on the part of the user, is within the scope of the invention – see Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (the content translation module operates upon one or more network computers, such as a in a server farm or network cluster configuration...the content translation module is shown as being at a network address xxx.yyy.zzz, and is located at a location separate from that of the source device and the destination device – see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (the device executes an instant messaging application, but is not equipped with a content translation module...[and] cannot instantly translate outgoing messages in response (translated from English to Swahili)...a message of “Fine, thank you” is composed by the English speaking user. This message is then transmitted without translation, and received by the source device in English form...the content translation module...detects the language (English) used to compose the message, and then translates it into the source language of the user of the source device (Swahili) – see Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

Additionally, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches a connection to said on-line translation service application, said on-line translation service application (content



translation module is a language translation tool...having routines and algorithms for performing language translation...the content translation module operates upon one or more network computers – see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (any means by which messages can be translated dynamically – interactively during the session – and without extra effort on the part of the user, is within the scope of the invention – see Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (the content translation module operates upon one or more network computers, such as a in a server farm or network cluster configuration...the content translation module is shown as being at a network address xxx.yyy.zzz, and is located at a location separate from that of the source device and the destination device – see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (the device executes an instant messaging application, but is not equipped with a content translation module...[and] cannot instantly translate outgoing messages in response (translated from English to Swahili)...a message of “Fine, thank you” is composed by the English speaking user. This message is then transmitted without translation, and received by the source device in English form...the content translation module...detects the language (English) used to compose the message, and then translates it into the source language of the user of the source device (Swahili) – see Seme, page 4, paragraph 34), thus providing an enriched communication session beyond simple, replicated text message content (a screenshot of an IM client application after a user has navigated and selected a buddy corresponding to a stick ticker symbol web service – see Yairi, pages 1-2, paragraph 9 and page 4, paragraphs 38-39).

This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

46. ***Applicant Argues:*** Seme involves a system for providing an instant messaging session between users who speak different languages. (Paragraph 0026). Seme explains that to “facilitate the instant messaging session, information included in the user profile 100 is exchanged between devices during session initiation.” (Paragraph 0025). Seme further explains that “[b]oth the source and destination devices, having exchanged user profile information 100, are aware of each other’s language.” (Paragraph 0026). For at least this reason, Seme teaches away from “[an] on-line translation service application capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window without having to locally run an executable application and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user.”

***In Response:*** The examiner respectfully submits that Seme also teaches a destination device that executes an instant messaging application, but is not equipped with a translation module (see Seme, page 4, paragraph 34). This would suggest that the translation would have to take place either at the source device or at a server in between (these translation methods are described in paragraphs 34 and 27-29, respectively). Seme goes on to explain that the destination device’s response message is transmitted without translation, and received by the source device in English. Therefore, under this embodiment, the source and destination devices do not exchange user profile information because the destination device does not

have translation capabilities. Also, at least one of the users is not aware of the other's different language. Thus, multilingual communication is supported even without each device being equipped with a content translation module (see Seme, page 4, paragraph 34). This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

Therefore, the combination of Yairi, Kusuda and Seme teaches [an] on-line translation service application (content translation module is a language translation tool...having routines and algorithms for performing language translation...the content translation module operates upon one or more network computers – see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27) capable of translating content as it is typed into said message entry window (any means by which messages can be translated dynamically – interactively during the session – and without extra effort on the part of the user, is within the scope of the invention – see Seme, page 3, paragraphs 26, 28 and 29) without having to locally run an executable application (the content translation module operates upon one or more network computers, such as a in a server farm or network cluster configuration...the content translation module is shown as being at a network address xxx.yyy.zzz, and is located at a location separate from that of the source device and the destination device – see Seme, page 3, paragraph 27 and page 4, paragraph 29) and without the first user knowing the language of the destination user (the device executes an instant messaging application, but is not equipped with a content translation module...[and] cannot instantly translate outgoing messages in response (translated from English to Swahili)...a message of “Fine, thank you” is composed by the English speaking user. This message is then transmitted without translation, and received by the source device in English form...the content translation module...detects the language

(English) used to compose the message, and then translates it into the source language of the user of the source device (Swahili) – see Seme, page 4, paragraph 34).

This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at M-Th 7am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alicia Baturay  
March 17, 2010

/Jeffrey Pwu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446